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CITATION:

Ho, Juei-Ling. An Extension of the Boolean Global Convergence (Nonlinear Analysis and Convex Analysis). 数理解析研究所講究録 2009, 1643: 124-133

ISSUE DATE:

2009-04

URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/2433/140626>

RIGHT:

# An Extension of the Boolean Global Convergence

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**Abstract.** In 1999, there is a global convergent theorem for boolean network that have been proved. Next, the global convergent theorem for XOR boolean network have been proved in 2007, it is a counterpart of the global convergent theorem for boolean network. This result, we extended the global convergent behaviours to any map from the product of  $n$  finite Boolean algebra into itself, where  $n$  is a positive integer.

**Key words:** Global convergent theorem, Boolean network, XOR boolean network, Finite boolean algebra.

## 1. Introduction

Let  $\{0, 1\}$  be with operations  $+$ ,  $\oplus$ , and  $\cdot$  defined as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 + 0 &= 0 \oplus 0 = 1 \oplus 1 = 1 \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot 1 = 0 \cdot 0 = 0, \\ 1 + 1 &= 1 + 0 = 0 + 1 = 1 \oplus 0 = 0 \oplus 1 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1, \\ \bar{0} &= 1, \text{ and } \bar{1} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

For  $a, b \in \{0, 1\}$ ,  $ab$  is the abbreviation of  $a \cdot b$ . For each positive integer  $n$ , let  $\{0, 1\}^n$  be the set of ordered  $n$ -tuples,

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix},$$

with components  $x_i \in \{0, 1\}$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ). We may think of  $x$  as a *bit string* of length  $n$ , thus we may write  $x = x_1x_2 \cdots x_n$ . We also write  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ . The zero element of  $\{0, 1\}^n$  is the  $n$ -tuple  $\mathbf{0} = (0, 0, \dots, 0)$ . For  $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ , the  $j$ -th unit vector  $e_j$  is the element of  $\{0, 1\}^n$ , all of whose coordinates are 0 except for the  $j$ -th component is 1. The order " $\leq$ " in  $\{0, 1\}$  is given by  $0 \leq 0 \leq 1 \leq 1$ . For  $x, y \in \{0, 1\}^n$ ,  $x \leq y$  is meant that  $x_i \leq y_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ). For  $x, y \in \{0, 1\}^n$ ,  $\lambda, \gamma \in \{0, 1\}$ , define

$$x+y = \begin{pmatrix} \max\{x_1, y_1\} \\ \vdots \\ \max\{x_n, y_n\} \end{pmatrix}, \lambda x = \begin{pmatrix} \max\{\lambda, x_1\} \\ \vdots \\ \max\{\lambda, x_n\} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ and } x \oplus y = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_n \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $\gamma_i = 0$  if  $x_i = y_i$ ; otherwise,  $\gamma_i = 1$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ). Hence

$$x + y = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n + y_n \end{pmatrix}, cx = \begin{pmatrix} c + x_1 \\ \vdots \\ c + x_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ and } x \oplus y = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \oplus y_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \oplus y_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

*Boolean network* of  $n$  elements is a mapping  $F : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^n$ . XOR boolean network is a boolean network that replace the operation  $+$  with  $\oplus$ . Throughout this paper, a *boolean matrix* is meant to be a matrix over  $\{0, 1\}$ . The set of  $n \times n$  boolean matrix is denoted by  $\Omega_n$ . The symbol  $I$  stands for the identity matrix in  $\Omega_n$ . Let  $\alpha$  be a nonempty subset of  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ . For any  $M \in \Omega_n$ ,  $M(\alpha)$  stands for the principal submatrix of  $M$  that lies in rows and columns indexed by  $\alpha$ . Boolean matrix multiplication is the same as in the case of complex matrices but the concerned products of entries are boolean. For a boolean network, boolean matrix addition is the operation  $+$ , it is the same as in the case of complex matrices but the concerned sums of entries are boolean. For an XOR boolean network, boolean matrix addition is the operation  $\oplus$  instead of the operation  $+$ .

A non-zero element  $u \in \{0, 1\}^n$  is called a (*boolean*) *eigenvector* of  $M \in \Omega_n$  if there exists an  $\lambda$  in  $\{0, 1\}$  such that  $Mu = \lambda u$ ;  $\lambda$  is called the (*boolean*) *eigenvalue* associated with eigenvector. For  $M \in \Omega_n$ , the symbol  $\sigma(M)$  denote the (*boolean*) *spectrum* of  $M$ , it is the set of all eigenvalues of  $M$ , so that  $\sigma(M) \subset \{0, 1\}$ . The (*boolean*) *spectral radius* of  $M$ , which is denoted by  $\rho(M)$ , is defined to be the largest eigenvalue of  $M$ .

For an element  $x$  of  $\{0, 1\}^n$ , the *von Neumann neighborhood* of  $x$  is the set  $V_x = \{x, \tilde{x}^1, \dots, \tilde{x}^n\}$ . Here  $\tilde{x}^j$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ) is the  $j$ -th neighbor of  $x$ , which is defined to be the element  $(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_j, \dots, x_n)$ . According to Robert (see [6, p.97]), the *boolean Jacobian matrix* of the map  $F$  from  $\{0, 1\}^n$  to itself evaluated at  $x$  is defined by  $F'(x) = (f_{ij}(x))$ , where

$$f_{ij}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } f_i(x) \neq f_i(\tilde{x}^j), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Robert usually called the boolean Jacobian matrix of a map as the *boolean*

*derivative* of a map. The incidence matrix of  $F$  is the  $n \times n$  Boolean matrix  $B(F) = (b_{ij})$  where  $b_{ij} = 0$  if  $f_i$  does not depend on  $x_j$ ; otherwise  $b_{ij} = 1$ .

Let us remark that the boolean network  $F : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^n$  is global convergent to a fixed point  $\xi$  if  $\xi$  is a global attractor for the boolean network, that is, the trajectory  $x^{t+1} = F(x^t)$  tends forward to  $\xi$  for any starting at  $x^0$  of  $\{0, 1\}^n$ ; that is, there exists a positive integer  $p(\leq 2^n)$  such that  $F^p(x^0) = x^p = \xi$  for any starting  $x^0 \in \{0, 1\}^n$ . The material of following notations can be found in the fundamental paper by Robert[1], [2] and [3], and also in the book by Robert[4], [5] and [6].

## 2. Boolean Global Convergent Theorems

In 1999, Shih and Ho proved a global convergent theorem for boolean network[7]:

**Theorem 1.** Suppose the map  $F$  from  $\{0, 1\}^n$  to itself defines a boolean network satisfies following conditions:

- (1)  $F(V_x) \subset V_{F(x)}$  for all  $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$ ;
- (2)  $\rho(F'(x)) = 0$  for all  $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$ .

Then  $F$  has a unique fixed point and the boolean network is global convergent to this fixed point.

In 2007, Ho proved a global convergent theorem for boolean network[8] that is equipped with a XOR boolean structure:

**Theorem 2.** Suppose the map  $F$  from  $\{0, 1\}^n$  to itself defines a XOR boolean network satisfies following conditions:

- (1)  $F(V_x) \subset V_{F(x)}$  for all  $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$ ;
- (2)  $1 \notin \sigma(F'(x))$  for all  $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$ .

Then  $F$  has a unique fixed point and the boolean network is global convergent to this fixed point.

In this paper, this result is extended to any map  $F$  from  $A^n$  into itself, where  $A$  is a finite Boolean algebra[9] and  $n$  is a positive integer.

Define  $a \in A$  to be an atom of  $A$  if  $0 < a$  but there is no  $x$  in  $A$  satisfying  $0 < x < a$ . We denote by  $At(A)$  the set of atoms of  $A$ . We say  $A$  is atomic if for each positive element  $x$  of  $A$ , there is some atom  $a$  such that  $a \leq x$ . We say  $A$  is complete if the least upper bound and the greatest lower bound of  $D$  belong to  $A$  for each  $D \subseteq A$ . Write the cardinality of  $At(A)$  by  $\#At(A)$ .

Remark that for every Boolean algebra  $A$ , the map  $f$  from  $A$  into the power set algebra  $P(At(A))$  defined by

$$f(x) = \{a \in At(A) : a \leq x\}$$

is a homomorphism. It is an embedding if  $A$  is atomic, and  $f$  is an epimorphism if  $A$  is complete. (see [9, Proposition 2.6] )

Let the map  $F$  from  $A^n$  into itself, where  $A$  is a finite Boolean algebra and  $n$  is a positive integer. Let  $m$  be the cardinality of the set of atoms of  $A$ . We will construct a map  $\hat{F}$  from  $\{0, 1\}^{mn}$  into itself and conclude that if this map  $\hat{F}$  satisfies conditions (1) and (2) then  $F$  has a unique fixed point  $\xi$  and there exists a positive integer  $p (\leq 2^n)$  such that  $F^p(x) = \xi$  for any element  $x$  in  $A^n$ .

**Lemma 1.** Let  $A$  be a finite Boolean algebra and let

$$F : A^n \rightarrow A^n \text{ (} n \text{ is a positive integer)}$$

be a map. Then there is a map

$$\hat{F} : \{0, 1\}^{mn} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{mn} \text{ (} m = \#At(A) \text{)}$$

and two isomorphisms  $\eta$  and  $\varphi$  such that

$$F = (\eta\varphi)^{-1} \hat{F} \eta\varphi$$

**Proof.** Define the map from  $A$  into the power set algebra  $P(At(A))$  by

$$\varphi^*(x) = \{a \in At(A) : a \leq x\}$$

Since  $A$  is a finite Boolean algebra,  $At(A)$  is finite and  $A$  is both complete and atomic. Hence  $\varphi^*$  is an isomorphism. (see [9, Corollary 2.7] )

Define the map from  $A^n$  into  $[P(At(A))]^n$  by

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= (\varphi^*(x_1), \dots, \varphi^*(x_n))$$

Then  $\varphi$  is also an isomorphism.

Since  $A$  is finite, we may assume

$$At(A) = \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$$

and define  $\eta^* : P(At(A)) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^m$  by

$$\eta^*(D) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } D = \phi, \\ e_j & \text{if } D = \{a_j\}, \\ \sum_{a_j \in D} e_j & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Obviously,  $\eta^*$  is a bijection. For any  $D_1, D_2 \in P(At(A))$

$$\eta^*(D_1 \cup D_2) = \sum_{a_j \in D_1 \cup D_2} e_j = \sum_{a_j \in D_1} e_j + \sum_{a_j \in D_2} e_j \quad (\text{Boolean sum})$$

$$= \eta^*(D_1) + \eta^*(D_2)$$

$$\eta^*(D_1 \cap D_2) = \sum_{a_j \in D_1 \cap D_2} e_j = \sum_{a_j \in D_1} e_j \cdot \sum_{a_j \in D_2} e_j$$

$$= \eta^*(D_1) \cdot \eta^*(D_2)$$

$$\eta^*(\phi) = (0, \dots, 0)$$

$$\eta^*(At(A)) = (1, \dots, 1)$$

$$\eta^*(D^c) = \sum_{a_j \in D^c} e_j = \overline{\sum_{a_j \in D} e_j} = \overline{\eta^*(D)}.$$

Hence  $\eta^*$  is a homomorphism (see [9, p.8]), and so  $\eta^*$  is an isomorphism.

Define the map from  $[P(At(A))]^n$  into  $\{0, 1\}^{mn}$  by

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(D) &= \eta(D_1, \dots, D_n) \\ &= (\eta^*(D_1), \dots, \eta^*(D_n)) \end{aligned}$$

Then  $\eta$  is also an isomorphism.

Define  $\tilde{f}_j : \{0, 1\}^{mn} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^m$  by

$$\tilde{f}_j = \eta^* \varphi^* f_j (\eta \varphi)^{-1},$$

where  $f_j$  are the components of  $F$ . i.e.,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A^n & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & [P(At(A))]^n & \xrightarrow{\eta} & \{0, 1\}^{mn} \\ f_j \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \tilde{f}_j \\ A & \xrightarrow{\varphi^*} & P(At(A)) & \xrightarrow{\eta^*} & \{0, 1\}^m \end{array}$$

For  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$  in  $\{0, 1\}^m$ ,  $\pi_j$  is defined by

$$\pi_j(x) = x_j \quad (j = 1, \dots, m)$$

Now we define the components  $\hat{f}_j$  of  $\hat{F}$  by

$$\hat{f}_j = \begin{cases} \pi_\beta \tilde{f}_{\alpha+1} & \text{if } j = \alpha m + \beta, 0 < \beta < m, \\ \pi_m \tilde{f}_\alpha & \text{if } j = \alpha m, \quad j = 1, \dots, mn. \end{cases}$$

Then  $\hat{F}$  is a map from  $\{0, 1\}^{mn}$  into  $\{0, 1\}^{mn}$ .

For any  $x$  in  $\{0, 1\}^{mn}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{F}(x) &= \begin{pmatrix} \hat{f}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{f}_{mn} \end{pmatrix} (x) = \begin{pmatrix} [\hat{f}_1(x), \dots, \hat{f}_m(x)]^T \\ \vdots \\ [\hat{f}_{m(n-1)+1}(x), \dots, \hat{f}_{mn}(x)]^T \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} [\pi_1 \tilde{f}_1(x), \dots, \pi_m \tilde{f}_1(x)]^T \\ \vdots \\ [\pi_1 \tilde{f}_n(x), \dots, \pi_m \tilde{f}_n(x)]^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} [\eta^* \varphi^* f_1 (\eta \varphi)^{-1}(x)]^T \\ \vdots \\ [\eta^* \varphi^* f_n (\eta \varphi)^{-1}(x)]^T \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \eta \varphi \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{pmatrix} (\eta \varphi)^{-1}(x) = \eta \varphi F (\eta \varphi)^{-1}(x). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,  $F = (\eta \varphi)^{-1} \hat{F} \eta \varphi$ .  $\square$

We call  $\hat{F}$  is the  $\eta \varphi$ -mapping of  $F$ . The aim of this paper is to prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.** Let  $A$  be a finite Boolean algebra and let

$$F : A^n \rightarrow A^n \text{ (} n \text{ is a positive integer)}$$

be a map such that its  $\eta\varphi$ -mapping  $\hat{F}$  satisfies following conditions:

- (1)  $\hat{F}(V_x) \subset V_{\hat{F}(x)}$  for all  $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$ ;
- (2)  $\rho(\hat{F}'(x)) = 0$  for all  $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$ .

Then  $F$  has a unique fixed point  $\xi$  and there exists a positive integer  $p(\leq 2^n)$  such that  $F^p(x) = \xi$  for any element  $x$  in  $A^n$ .

### 3. Proof of Theorem 3

Let  $A$  be a finite Boolean algebra and let  $F : A^n \rightarrow A^n$ . Lemma 1 and the hypothesis of Theorem 3 shows that its  $\eta\varphi$ -mapping  $\hat{F} : \{0, 1\}^{mn} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{mn}$  ( $m = \#At(A)$ ) is actually a boolean network that satisfies conditions(1)and(2). By Theorem 1, there is a unique fixed point  $c$  of  $\hat{F}$  such that this boolean network  $\hat{F} : \{0, 1\}^{mn} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{mn}$  is global convergent to  $c$ .

Let  $\xi = (\eta\varphi)^{-1}(c)$ . Then  $\xi \in A^n$  and we have

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{F}(c) &= c \\ \implies \eta\varphi F(\eta\varphi)^{-1}(c) &= c \\ \implies F(\eta\varphi)^{-1}(c) &= (\eta\varphi)^{-1}(c) \\ \Leftrightarrow F(\xi) &= \xi. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $(\eta\varphi)^{-1}$  is an isomorphism,  $\xi$  is a unique fixed point of  $F$ . Since this boolean network  $\hat{F} : \{0, 1\}^{mn} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{mn}$  is global convergent to  $c$ , there is a positive integer  $p(\leq 2^n)$  such that  $\hat{F}^p(x) = c$  for any  $x \in \{0, 1\}^{mn}$ . For any  $y$  in  $A^n$ , there exist an element  $x$  in  $\{0, 1\}^{mn}$  such that  $y = (\eta\varphi)^{-1}(x)$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{F}^p(x) &= c \\ \implies \eta\varphi F^p(\eta\varphi)^{-1}(x) &= c \\ \implies F^p(\eta\varphi)^{-1}(x) &= (\eta\varphi)^{-1}(c) \\ \implies F^p(y) &= \xi \end{aligned}$$



Hence  $p$  is also the positive integer such that  $F^p(y) = \xi$  for any  $y \in A^n$ . This completes the proof of Theorem 3.

## 4. Remarks

The incidence matrix of  $F$  is the  $n \times n$  Boolean matrix  $B(F) = (b_{ij})$  where  $b_{ij} = 0$  if  $f_i$  does not depend on  $x_j$ ; otherwise  $b_{ij} = 1$ .  $f_i$  are the components of  $F$ . [6] Now we compare  $B(F)$  with  $B(\hat{F})$ .

**Remark 1.** Let  $A, F, \hat{F}$  be described above. Let  $B(F) = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$  and  $B(\hat{F}) = (B_{ij})_{n \times n}$  where  $B_{ij}$  is an  $m \times m$  Boolean matrix with  $m = \#At(A)$ . Then  $b_{ij} = 0$  if and only if  $B_{ij} = O_{n \times n} = O$ , the  $m \times m$  zero matrix.

**Proof.**  $b_{ij} = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow f_i \text{ does not depend on } x_j \text{ for } x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in A^n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \eta^* \varphi^* f_i \text{ does not depend on } x_j$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tilde{f}_i \eta \varphi \text{ does not depend on } x_j$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tilde{f}_i \text{ does not depend on } a_{(j-1)m+1}, \dots, a_{jm} \text{ for } a = (a_1, \dots, a_{mn}) \in \{0, 1\}^{mn}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \pi_1 \tilde{f}_i, \dots, \pi_m \tilde{f}_i \text{ does not depend on } a_{(j-1)m+1}, \dots, a_{jm}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{f}_{(i-1)m+1}, \dots, \hat{f}_{im} \text{ does not depend on } a_{(j-1)m+1}, \dots, a_{jm}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_{(i-1)m+s, (j-1)m+t} = 0 \quad (s = 1, \dots, m; t = 1, \dots, m; B(\hat{F}) = (\hat{b}_{ij})_{mn \times mn})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B_{ij} = O. \quad \square$$

If  $B_{ij} \neq O$  then  $b_{ij} = 1$ ; but  $b_{ij} = 1$  can not imply  $B_{ij} = I$ , the  $m \times m$  identity matrix. We will show it with the following counterexample. So we can not apply this condition to Theorem 3.

**Example 1.** If  $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$  with  $a < b < d$  and  $a < c < d$ , then it is a finite Boolean algebra and  $m = \#At(A) = \#\{b, c\} = 2$ .

Consider  $n = 2$ . Let the map  $F : A^2 \rightarrow A^2$  be defined by

$y$	$(a, *)$	$(b, *)$	$(c, *)$	$(d, *)$
$F(y)$	$(a, a)$	$(a, c)$	$(a, b)$	$(a, d)$

where  $*$  is any element in  $A$ , we have

$$B(F) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

From

$$\{a, b, c, d\} \xrightarrow{\varphi^*} \{\phi, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{b, c\}\} \xrightarrow{\eta^*} (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)$$

we have, for any  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \{0, 1\}^{mn} = \{0, 1\}^4$ ,

$$\hat{F}(x) = \eta\varphi F(\eta\varphi)^{-1}(x) = (0, 0, x_2, x_1)$$

Hence

$$B(\hat{F}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Though  $B_{11} = B_{12} = B_{22} = O, B_{21} \neq I$ . The claim follows.  $\square$

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